JUNE 15, 1775. THE NUMBER 54.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. —— Hor.

THE ſpeech of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of CHATHAM, in the HOUSE of LORDS, January 20th, 1775.

MY LORDS,

AFTER more than ſix weeks poſſeſſion of the papers now before you, on a ſubject ſo momentous, at a time when the fate of this nation hangs on every hour; the Miniſtry have at length condeſcended to ſubmit to the conſideration of this Houſe intelligence from America, with which your Lordſhips and the Public have been long and fully acquainted.

The meaſures of laſt year, my Lords, which have produced the preſent alarming ſtate of America, were founded upon miſrepreſentation — they were violent, precipitate and vindictive. The nation was told, that it was only a faction in Boſton, which oppoſed all lawful government; that an unwarrantable injury had been done to private property, for which the juſtice of Parliament was called upon, to order reparation; — that the laſt appearance of firmneſs would awe the Americans into ſubmiſſion, and upon only paſſing the Rubicon we ſhould be, "ſine clade victor."

That the people might chooſe their Repreſentatives under the impreſſion of thoſe miſrepreſentations, the Parliament was precipitately diſſolved. Thus the Nation was to be rendered inſtrumental in executing the vengeance of Adminiſtration on that injured, unhappy, traduced people.

But now, my Lords, we find, that inſtead of ſuppreſſing the oppoſition of the faction at Boſton, theſe meaſures have ſpread it over the whole continent. They have united that whole people by the moſt indiſſoluble of all bands — intolerable wrongs. The juſt retribution, is an indiſcriminate unmerciful proſcription of the innocent with the guilty, unheard and untried. The bloodleſs victory, is an impotent General with his diſhonoured Army, truſting ſolely to the pick-axe and the ſpade for ſecurity againſt the juſt indignation of an injured and inſulted people.

My Lords, I am happy that a relaxation of my infirmities permits me to ſeize this earlieſt opportunity of offering my poor advice to ſave this unhappy country, at this moment tottering to its ruin. But, as I have not the honour of acceſs to his Majeſty, I will endeavour to tranſmit to him through the conſtitutional channel of this Houſe, my ideas on American buſineſs, to reſcue him from the miſadvice of his preſent Miniſters. I congratulate your Lordſhips that that buſineſs is at laſt entered upon by the noble Lord's (Lord Dartmouth) laying the papers before you. As I ſuppoſe your Lordſhips are too well appriſed of their contents, I hope I am not premature in ſubmitting to you my preſent motion (reads the motion) I wiſh my Lords not to loſe a day in this urging preſent criſis: An hour now loſt in allaying the ferment in America, may produce years of calamity; but for my own part. I will not deſert for a moment the conduct of this mighty buſineſs; from the firſt to the laſt, unleſs nailed to my bed by the extremity of ſickneſs, I will give it unremitting attention: I will knock at the door of this ſleeping or confounded Miniſtry, and will rouſe them to a ſenſe of their important danger. When I ſtate the importance of the Colonies to this country, and the magnitude of danger hanging over this country from the preſent plan of miſadminiſtration practiſed againſt them, I deſire not to be underſtood to argue for a reciprocity of INDULGENCE between England and America; I contend not for indulgence, but juſtice to America; and I ſhall ever contend that the Americans juſtly owe obedience to us in a limited degree; they owe obedience to our ordinances of trade and navigation; but let the line be ſkilfully drawn between the objects of thoſe ordinances, and their private, internal property: Let the ſacredneſs of their property remain inviolate; let it be taxable only by their own conſent, given in their provincial aſſemblies, elſe it will ceaſe to be property: As to the metaphyſical refinements, attempting to ſhew that the Americans are equally free from obedience to commercial reſtraints, as from taxation for revenue, as being unrepreſented here, I pronounce them futile, frivolous and groundleſs. — Property is in its nature, ſingle as an atom. It is indiviſible, can belong to one only, and cannot be touched but by his conſent. The Law that attempts to alter this diſpoſal of it annihilates it.

When I urge this meaſure of recalling the troops from Boſton, I urge it on this preſſing principle — that it is neceſſarily preparatory to the reſtoration of their peace, and the re-eſtabliſhment of your authority. It will then appear that you are diſpoſed to treat amicably and equitably, and to conſider, reviſe and repeal, if it ſhould be found neceſſary, as I affirm it will, thoſe violent acts and declarations which have diſſeminated confuſion throughout your empire. Reſiſtance to your acts, was as neceſſary as it was juſt; and your vain declarations of the omnipotence of Parliament, and your imperious doctrines of the neceſſity of ſubmiſſion, will be found equally impotent to convince or enſlave your fellow-ſubjects in America, who feel that tyranny, whether ambitioned by an individual part of the Legiſlature, or by the bodies which compoſe it, is equally intolerable to Britiſh principles.

As to the means of enforcing this thraldom, they are found to be as ridiculous and weak in practice, as they were unjuſt in principle. Indeed I cannot but feel with the moſt anxious ſenſibility, for the ſituation of General Gage and the troops under his command; thinking him, as I do, a man of humanity and underſtanding, and entertaining, as I ever ſhall, the higheſt reſpect, the warmeſt love, for the Britiſh troops. Their ſituation is truly unworthy, pent up, pining in inglorious inactivity. They are an army of impotence. You may call them an army of ſafety and of guard; but they are in truth an army of impotence and contempt — and to render the folly equal to the diſgrace, they are an army of irritation. I do not mean to cenſure the inactivity of the troops. It is a prudent and a neceſſary inaction. But it is a miſerable condition, where diſgrace is prudence; and where it is neceſſary to be contemptible. This tameneſs, however diſgraceful, ought not to be blamed, as I am ſurpriſed to hear is done by theſe Miniſters. The firſt drop of blood, ſhed in a civil and unnatural war, would be an "immedicabile vulnus." It would entail hatred and contention between the two people, from generation to generation. Woe be to him, who ſheds the firſt — the unexpiable — drop of blood in an impious war, with a people contending in the great cauſe of public Liberty. I will tell you plainly, my Lords, no Son of mine, nor any one over whom I have influence, ſhall ever draw his ſword upon his fellow-ſubjects.

I therefore urge and conjure your Lordſhips immediately to adopt this conciliatory meaſure. I will pledge myſelf for its immediately producing conciliatory effects, from its being well timed. But if you delay, till your vain hope of triumphantly dictating the terms ſhall be accompliſhed — you delay forever. And even admitting that this hope, which in truth is deſperate, ſhould be accompliſhed, what will you gain by a victorious impoſition of amity. You will be untruſted and unthanked. Adopt then the grace, while you have the opportunity of reconcilement, or at leaſt prepare the way; allay the ferment prevailing in America, by removing the obnoxious hoſtile cauſe. Obnoxious and unſerviceable; for their merit can be only inaction. "Non dimicare eſt vincere." Their victory can never be by exertions. Their force would be moſt diſproportionately exerted, againſt a brave, generous and united people; with arms in their hands and courage in their hearts; three millions of people, the genuine deſcendants of a valiant and pious anceſtry, driven to theſe deſarts by the narrow maxims of a ſuperſtitious tyranny. And is the ſpirit of tyrannous perſecution never to be appeaſed? Are the brave ſons of thoſe brave forefathers to inherit their ſufferings, as they have inherited their virtues? Are they to ſuſtain the inflictions of the moſt oppreſſive and unexampled ſeverity, beyond the account of hiſtory or the deſcription of poetry? "Rhadamanthus habet duriſſima regna, Caſtigat-"que auditque." So ſays the wiſeſt ſtateſman and politician. But the Boſtonians have been condemned unheard. The indiſcriminating hand of vengeance has lumped together innocent and guilty: with all the formalities of hoſtility, has blocked up the town, and reduced to beggary and famine 30,000 inhabitants. But his Majeſty is adviſed that the union of America cannot laſt. Miniſters have more eyes than I, and ſhould have more ears, but from all the information I have been able to procure, I can pronounce it a union ſolid, permanent and effectual. Miniſters may ſatisfy themſelves and delude the public with the reports of what they call commercial bodies in America. They are not commercial. They are your packers and factors; they live upon nothing, for I call commiſſion nothing. I mean by the miniſterial authority for their American intelligence, the runners of government, who are paid for their intelligence. But theſe are not the men, nor this the influence to be conſidered in America, when we eſtimate the firmneſs of their union. Even to extend the queſtion, and to take in the really mercantile circle, will be totally inadequate to the conſideration. Trade indeed increaſes the wealth and glory of a country; but its real ſtrength and ſtamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land. In their ſimplicity of life is found the ſimplicity of virtue, the integrity and courage of freedom. Thoſe true genuine ſons of the earth are invincible; and they ſurround and hem in the mercantile bodies; even if thoſe bodies, which ſuppoſition I totally diſclaim, could be ſuppoſed diſaffected to the cauſe of Liberty. Of this general ſpirit exiſting in the American nation, (for ſo I wiſh to diſtinguiſh the real and genuine American from the pſeudo-traders I have deſcribed:) of this ſpirit of independence animating the nation of America, I have the moſt authentic information. It is not new among them; it is, and ever has been their eſtabliſhed principle, their confirmed perſuaſion, it is their nature and their doctrine. I remember ſome years ago when the repeal of the Stamp-Act was in agitation, converſing in a friendly confidence with a perſon of undoubted reſpect and authenticity on this ſubject; and he aſſured me with a certainty which his judgment and opportunity gave him, that theſe were the prevalent and ſteady principles of America: that you might deſtroy their towns and cut them off from the ſuperfluities, perhaps the conveniencies of life, but that they were prepared to deſpiſe your power, and would not lament their loſs, whilſt they had, WHAT, my Lords? — their woods and liberty. The name of my authority, if I am called upon, will authenticate the opinion irrefragably.

If illegal violences have been, as it is ſaid, committed in America, prepare the way, open a door of poſſibility for acknowledgement and ſatisfaction. But proceed not to ſuch coercion, ſuch proſcription: Ceaſe your indiſcriminate inflictions, amerce not thirty thouſands, oppreſs not three millions, for the faults of forty or fifty. Such ſeverity of injuſtice muſt forever render incurable the wounds you have already given your colonies; you irritate them to unappeaſeable rancour. What tho' you march from town to town, and from province to province? Though you ſhould be able to force a temporary and local ſubmiſſion, which I only ſuppoſe, not admit, how ſhall you be able to ſecure the obedience of the country you leave behind you in your progreſs; to graſp the dominion of 1800 miles of continent, populous in valour, liberty and reſiſtance? This reſiſtance to your arbitrary ſyſtem of taxation might have been foreſeen; it was obvious from the nature of things and of mankind; and above all, from the whiggiſh ſpirit flouriſhing in that country. The ſpirit which now reſiſts your taxation in America, is the ſame which formerly oppoſed, and with ſucceſs oppoſed, loans, benevolences and ſhip-money in England — the ſame ſpirit which called all England on its legs, and by the bill of rights vindicated the Engliſh conſtitution — the ſame ſpirit which eſtabliſhed the great fundamental and eſſential maxim of your liberties, that no ſubject ſhall be taxed, but with his own conſent. If your Lordſhips will turn to the politics of thoſe times, you will ſee the attempts of the Lords to poiſon this ineſtimable be-

nefit of the bill, by an inſidious proviſo: You will ſee their attempts defeated, in their conference with he commons, by the deciſive arguments of the aſcerters and maintainers of our liberty: You will ſee the thin, inconcluſive and fallacious ſtuff of thoſe enemies to freedom, contraſted with the ſound and ſolid reaſoning of Serjeant Glanville and the reſt, thoſe great and learned men who adorned and enlightened this country, and placed her ſecurity on the ſummit of juſtice and freedom. And whilſt I am on my legs, and thus do juſtice to the memory of thoſe great men, I muſt alſo juſtify the merit of the living by declaring my firm and fixed opinion, that ſuch a man exiſts this day. [looking towards Lord Camden] This glorious ſpirit of whiggiſm animates three millions in America, who prefer poverty with liberty, to golden chains and ſordid affluence; and who will die in defence of their rights, as men—as freemen. What ſhall oppoſe this ſpirit? Aided by the congenial flame glowing in the breaſt of every whig in England, to the amount, I hope, of at leaſt double the American numbers! Ireland they have to a man. In that country, joined as it is with the cauſe of the colonies, and placed at their head, the diſtinction I contend for, is and muſt be obſerved. This country ſuperintends and controuls their trade and navigation: but they tax themſelves. And this diſtinction between external and internal controul, is ſacred and unſurmountable; it is involved in the abſtract nature of things. Property is private, individual, abſolute. Trade is an extended and complicated conſideration; it reaches as far as ſhips can ſail, or wind can blow., It is a great and various machine —To regulate the numberleſs movements of its ſeveral parts, and combine them into effect for the good of the whole, requires the ſuperintending wiſdom and energy of the ſupreme power in the empire. But this ſupreme power has no effect towards internal taxation—for it does not exiſt in that relation. There is no ſuch thing, no ſuch idea in this conſtitution as a ſupreme power operating upon property.

Let this diſtinction then remain forever aſcertained. Taxation is theirs, commercial regulation is ours. As an American I would recognize to England her ſupreme right of regulating commerce and navigation; As an Engliſhman by birth and principle, I recognize to the Americans their ſupreme unalienable right in their property; a right which they are juſtified in the defence of, to the laſt extremity. To maintain this principle is the common cauſe of the whigs on the other ſide of the Atlantic, and on this. 'Tis liberty to liberty engaged, that they will defend themſelves, their families and their country. In this great cauſe they are immoveably allied. It is the alliance of God and nature — immutable, eternal, fixed as the firmament of Heaven! To ſuch united force, what force ſhall be oppoſed! What, my Lords; a few regiments in America, and 17 or 18000 men at home! The idea is too ridiculous to take up a moment of your Lordſhips time —— nor can ſuch a national principled union be reſiſted by the tricks of office or miniſterial manœuvres. Laying papers on your table, or counting noſes on a diviſion, will not avert or poſtpone the hour of danger. It muſt arrive, my Lords, unleſs theſe fatal acts are done away; it muſt arrive in all its horrors: And theſe boaſtful Miniſters, 'ſpite of all their confidence and all their manœuvres, ſhall be forced to hide their heads. But it is not repealing this act of parliament, or that act of parliament,—it is not repealing a piece of parchment that can reſtore America to your boſom. You muſt repeal her fears and her reſentments, and you may then hope for her love and gratitude. But now inſulted with an armed force poſted in Boſton, irritated with an hoſtile array before her eyes, her conceſſions, if you could force them, would be ſuſpicious and inſecure: They would be, IRATO ANIMO: They will not be the ſound, honourable actions of freemen; they will be the dictates of fear and the extortions of force. But it is more than evident you cannot force them, principled and united as they are, to your unworthy terms of ſubmiſſion. It is impoſſible. And when I hear General Gage cenſured for inactivity, I muſt retort with indignation on thoſe whoſe intemperate meaſures and improvident councils have betrayed him into his preſent ſituation. His ſituation reminds me, my Lords, of the anſwer of a French general in the civil wars of France, Monſieur Turenne I think. The Queen ſaid to him with ſome peeviſhneſs, I obſerve that you were often very near the Prince during the campaign, why did you not take him? — The marſchal reply'd with great coolneſs, — " J' avois grand peur, qui Monſieur le Prince ne me pris,—I was very much afraid the Prince would take me."

When Your Lordſhips look at the papers tranſmitted us from America, when you conſider their decency, firmneſs and wiſdom, you cannot but reſpect their cauſe, and wiſh to make it your own—for myſelf I muſt declare and avow that in all my reading and obſervation, and it has been my favourite ſtudy—I have read Thucidydes, and have ſtudied and admired the maſter ſtates of the world,—that for ſolidity and reaſoning, force of ſagacity, and wiſdom of concluſion, under ſuch a complication of different circumſtances, no nation or body of men can ſtand in preference to the General Congreſs at Philadelphia.—I truſt it is obvious to your Lordſhips, that all attempts to impoſe ſervitude on ſuch men, to eſtabliſh deſpotiſm over ſuch a mighty continental nation—muſt be vain—muſt be fatal.— We ſhall be forced ultimately to retract, let us therefore retract whilſt we can, not when we muſt. I ſay we muſt neceſſarily undo theſe violent and oppreſſive acts: — they muſt be repealed — you will repeal them: I pledge myſelf for it you will in the end repeal them: I ſtake my reputation on it: I will conſent to be taken for an ideot if they are not finally repealed. — Avoid then this humiliating diſgraceful neceſſity. — With a dignity becoming your exalted ſituation, make the firſt advances to concord, to peace and happineſs, for that is your true dignity, to act with prudence and with juſtice. That you ſhould firſt concede is obvious from ſound and rational policy. Conceſſion comes with better grace and more ſalutary effect from the ſuperior power. It reconciles ſuperiority of power with the feeling of men; and eſtabliſhes ſolid confidence in the foundation of affection and gratitude. So thought the wiſeſt poet and perhaps the wiſeſt man in political ſagacity, the friend of Mæcenas, and the eulogiſt of Auguſtus. To him, the adopted ſon and ſucceſſor of the firſt Cæſar, to him, the maſter of the world, he wiſely urged this conduct of prudence and dignity,

Tuque prior &c. VIRGIL.

Every motive therefore of juſtice and of policy, of dignity and of prudence, urges you to allay the ferments in America, by a removal of your troops from Boſton, by a repeal of your acts of parliament, and by demonſtration of amicable diſpoſitions towards your colonies. On the other hand, every danger, and every hazard, impend to deter you from perſeverance in your preſent ruinous meaſures: Foreign war hanging over your heads by a ſlight and brittle thread: France and Spain watching your conduct, and waiting for the maturity of your errors; with a vigilant eye to America and the temper of your Colonies, more than to their own concerns, be they what they may.

To conclude, my Lords, if the Miniſters thus perſevere in miſadviſing and miſleading the King, I will not ſay that they can alienate his ſubjects from his Crown, but I will affirm that they will make the Crown not worth his wearing: I ſhall not ſay that the King is betrayed, but I will pronounce " that the Kingdom is undone."

CAMBRIDGE, May 25.

The following is taken from a manuſcript account of the fire that happened in Boſton laſt Wedneſday night.

" The fire began in the barracks, under the arch formerly improved by Benjamin Davies, about half after 8 o'clock, 17th May. The ſoldiers were receiving ſome cartridges, by which means one took fire, and communicated to many more, which immediately ſet fire to the room. The following is a liſt of the ſtores burnt with the owners names perfixed.

" John Hancock, 1 ſtore and ſhed; Thomas Fayerwether. 1 ſtore, Benjamin Andrews; 2 ditto; Edward Gray, 1 ditto; Joſeph Bartel, 1 ditto; John Head, 1 ditto; John Williams, 1 ditto with 50 barrels of flour, donation; Heyſlop and Co 1 ditto; Andrew Black, 1 ditto; Nathaniel Carey, 1 ditto and ſhed; James Ruſſel, Impoſt-office; John Soley, 1 ſtore; John Sweetſer, 1 ditto; 3 ditto at the town dock; 6 ſtores and a cooper's ſhop, owned by Eliakim Hutchinſon, adjoining to town dock, improved for barracks; 1 ſtore by Ellias Thomas, ſail-maker; 2 ſtores leading down to the barracks, improved by Grant Webſter and William Blair. Inſtead of ringing the bells as uſual, the ſoldiers beat to arms, by which the people were in great confuſion, not being uſed to ſuch ſignals in time of fire.

" N. B. The inhabitants took particular care to ſave the goods in Mr. Hancock's ſtore."

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Copt. John Lawrence, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, in 6 weeks; by him we learn, that all the acts depending in Parliament, relative to American affairs, had received the Royal aſſent; and that the packet for that port, was to ſail the day after him.

Affidavits and Depoſitions, tranſmitted to the Congreſs, and publiſhed by their order.

[Continued from N° 52.]

LEXINGTON, 25th of April, 1775.

SIMON WINSHIP, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and province of Maſſachuſetts-bay, New-England, being of lawful age teſtifieth and ſaith, that on the nineteenth of April inſtant, about 4 o'clock in the morning, as he was paſſing the public road in ſaid Lexington peaceably and unarmed, about 2 miles and an half diſtant from the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, he was met by a body of the King's regular troops, and being ſtopped by ſome officers of ſaid troops, was commanded to diſmount, upon aſking why he muſt diſmount, he was obliged by force to quit his horſe and ordered to march in the midſt of the body, and being examined whether he had been warning the minute-men, he anſwered no, but had been out and was then returning to his father's. Said Winſhip further teſtifies, that he marched with ſaid troops till he came wthin half a quarter of a mile of ſaid meeting-houſe, where an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load, this being done the ſaid troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Capt. Parker's company, who were partly collected on the place or parade, when ſaid Winſhip obſerved an officer at the head of ſaid troops, flouriſhing his ſword, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, fire, which was inſtantly followed by a diſcharge of arms from ſaid regular troops, and ſaid Winſhip is poſitive and in the moſt ſolemn manner declares that their was no diſcharge of arms on either ſide till the ord fire was given by ſaid officer as above. SIMON WINSHIP.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

I JOHN PARKER, of lawful age, and commander of the Militia in Lexington, do teſtify and declare, that on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular officers riding up and down the road, ſtopping and inſulting people as they paſſed the road; and alſo was informed that a number of regular troops were on the march from Boſton, in order to take the province ſtores at Concord, ordered our militia to meet on the common in ſaid Lexington, to conſult what to do, and concluded not to be diſcovered, nor meddle or make with ſaid regular troops (if they ſhould approach) unleſs they ſhould inſult or moleſt us; — and upon their ſudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to diſperſe and not to fire.——Immediately ſaid troops made their appearance, ruſhed furiouſly, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation from us.

JOHN PARKER.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

WE BENJAMIN TIDD, of Lexington, and JOSEPH ABBOT, of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant about 5 o'clock, being on Lexington common, and mounted on horſes, we ſaw a body of regular troops marching up to the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing: Soon after the regulars fired, firſt a few guns, which we took to be piſtols, from ſome of the regulars mounted on horſes, and then the ſaid regulars fired a voley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington company; our horſes immediately ſtarted, and we rode off. And further ſay not.

BENJAMIN TIDD,
JOSEPH ABBOT.

LEXINGTON, April 25, 1775.

WE Nathaniel Parkhurſt, Jonas Parker, John Munroe, jun. John Winſhip, Solomon Pierce, John Muzzy, Abner Meeds, John Bridge, jun. Ebenezer Bowman, William Munroe, the third, Micah Huger, Samuel Saunderſon, Samuel Haſtings and James Brown, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, about 1 or 2 o'clock, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road the evening and night preceding, and that ſome of the inhabitants as they were paſſing, had been inſulted by the officers and ſtopped by them; and being alſo informed that the regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order (as it was ſaid) to take the colony ſtores, then depoſited at Concord, we met on the parade of our company in this town; after the company had collected, we were ordered by Capt. John Parker, (who commanded us) to diſperſe for the preſent, and to be ready to attend the beat of the drum, and accordingly the company went into houſes near the place of parade. We further teſtify and ſay, that about 5 o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum and were formed on the parade, we were faced towards the regulars then marching up to us, and ſome of our company were coming to the parade with their backs towards the troops, and others on the parade began to diſperſe when the regulars fired on the company before a gun was fired by any of our company on them. They killed 8 of our company and wounded ſeveral, and continued their fire until we had all made our eſcape. Signed by each of the above deponents.

[To be continued.]

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 9.

EARLY yeſterday morning the Right HON. the EARL of DUNMORE, with his Lady and FAMILY, Capt. EDWARD FOY, and ſome of his Lordſhip's domeſticks, left this city, and are gone on board the Fowey man of war, lying at York town. His Lordſhip's reaſons for this precipitate retreat are contained in the following meſſage, which he left behind him, and was the ſame day communicated, to the Hon. the Houſe of Burgeſſes; reaſons altogether founded upon the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations his Lordſhip has received, this city and neighbourhood, nay the whole country, it may ſafely be affirmed, are in as orderly a ſtate (unleſs training to arms be deemed a contrary behaviour, well known, however, to be a very neceſſary qualification, when danger threatens) as ever they have been, ſince the firſt ſettlement of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER, and GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

BEING now fully perſuaded that my perſon, and thoſe of my family likewiſe, are in conſtant danger of falling ſacrifices to the blind and unmeaſurable fury which has ſo unaccountably ſeized upon the minds and underſtanding of great numbers of the people, and apprehending that at length ſome of them may work themſelves up to that pitch of daringneſs and atrociouſneſs as to fall upon me, in the defencele s ſtate in which they know I am in the city of Williamſburg, and perpetrate acts that would plunge this country into the moſt horrid calamities, and render the breach with the mother-country irreparable, I have thought it prudent for myſelf, and ſerviceable for the country, that I remove to a place of ſafety; conformable to which I have fixed my reſidence, for the preſent, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, lying at York. It is not my intention to give the leaſt interruption to the ſitting of the aſſembly, but I hope they will proceed in the great buſineſs which they have before them with diligence and effect. I ſhall take care to make the acceſs to me ſo eaſy, and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between me and the Houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible; and I thought it would be more agreeable to the houſe to ſend to me, from time to time, ſome of their members, as occaſion ſhall require, than to be put all to the trouble of moving to be nearer me.

I hope the houſe will ſee my proceedings on this occaſion as they were really meant, and I beg them to be aſſured that I ſhall now be as ready to attend to all the duties of my office as I was before; and that I am perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in my power, if opportunity be given me, to reſtore that harmony, the interruption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear, to the repoſe, as well as to the comfort, of every indivdual,

DUNMORE.

The Governor's meſſage being read, the whole houſe immediately reſolved themſelves into a committee, to take the ſame under their conſideration; and, after ſome time ſpent therein a number of members were appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Excellency, in anſwer to his meſſage, which being prepared, read and approved by the houſe, as alſo concurred in by his Majeſty's council, a deputation of two of that honourable board, and four Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, were directed to wait upon his Excellency with the ſame this morning at York, of which the following is a copy:

To his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in chief of the colony and dominion of VIRGINIA.

The joint Addreſs of the COUNCIL and HOUSE of BURGESSES.

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the council and the Burgeſſes of Virginia, aſſure your Excellency that it is with the greateſt concern we find, by your meſſages to them, that your Lordſhip entertains any ſuſpicions of the perſonal ſecurity of yourſelf or family, as we can by no means ſuppoſe any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious as you ſeem to apprehend. We are fearful the ſtep your Lorſhip hath taken, in removing from the ſeat of government, may conduce to a continuance of that great uneaſineſs which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country. We cannot but expreſs our concern that your Lordſhip did not think proper to communicate the ground of your uneaſineſs to us, as, from our zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, we ſhould have judged it our indiſpenſable duty to have endeavored to remove every cauſe of diſquietude. In proof of the great reſpect we ſhall ever pay to the repreſentative of our moſt gracious ſovereign, and to

remove, to the utmoſt of our power, your Lordſhip's apprehenſions, we aſſure your Lordſhip that we will cheerfully concur in any meaſure that may be propoſed proper to the ſecurity of yourſelf and family. It is with much anxiety we conſider the very diſagreeable ſituation of your Lordſhip's moſt amiable lady and family, and ſhould think ourſelves happy in being able to reſtore their perfect tranquility, by removing all their fears. We cannot, my Lord, but approve your intention of not giving the leaſt interruption to the important affairs on which we are now aſſembled, and it is with much pleaſure we receive your Lordſhip's aſſurance of your diſpoſition to eſtabliſh that harmony ſo eſſential to the repoſe and comfort of every individual; but we muſt beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip how impracticable it will be to carry on the buſineſs of this ſeſſion with any tolerable degree of propriety, or with that diſpatch the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires, whilſt your Lordſhip is ſo far removed from us, and ſo inconveniently ſituated. We therefore earneſtly intreat your Lordſhip that you will be pleaſed to return with your Lady and family to the palace; which we are perſuaded will give the greateſt ſatisfaction, and be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people.

The gentlemen appointed to wait on the governor arrived at the capitol between 1 and 2 o'clock, and delivered this verbal meſſage from his Excellency, "that, as the ſubject of their addreſs was of the utmoſt concern to himſelf and family, he "would take time to conſider, and return an anſwer in writ-"ing, after he had maturely deliberated upon its contents." His Lordſhip behaved with the utmoſt politeneſs, and held a very friendly conference with the deputies.

The GOVERNOUR's anſwer to the joint addreſs of the Hon. the COUNCIL and the HOUSE of BURGESSES, in conſequence of the meſſage which his Excellency left behind him, upon his retreat on board the FOWEY man of war.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, Mr. SPEAKER and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

IN anſwer to your joint addreſs preſented by your deputies yeſterday I acquaint you, that it appears to me the commotions among the people, and their menaces and threats (an enumeration of which I forbear out of tenderneſs) have been of ſuch public notoriety, that you muſt ſuppoſe many of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony, whether they meditated or not, have at leaſt manifeſted ſuch an inveteracy as juſtifies my ſuſpicion that they would not heſitate to commit a crime, which, horrid and atrocious as it is, I had juſt ground to apprehend. And when the diſpoſition which the Houſe of Burgeſſes have ſhewn towards me, the returns they have made to the reſpect and civility which I have been forward to offer to them, the countenance they have given to the violent and diſorderly proceedings of the people, his Majeſty's magazine having been forced and rifled in preſence of ſome of the members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and, by the information of the committee the Houſe appointed to inſpect the magazine, no other endeavours have been uſed, than to prevail on the people to return the arms taken out, but not to commit the perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion they were found, in order that they might be brought to the puniſhment due to ſo heinous an offence, no leſs againſt the peace and good order of the country than the dignity and authority of the King; when a body of men aſſembled in the city of Williamſburg, not only to the knowledge but with the approbation of every body, for the avowed purpoſe of attacking a party of the King's forces, which, without the leaſt foundation, it was reported were marching to my protection, and which, if true, ought to have been approved and aided, not oppoſed and inſulted, by all good and loyal ſubjects; when eſpecially the Houſe of Burgeſſes, or a committee of the Houſe (which is the ſame) has ventured upon a ſtep fraught with the moſt alarming conſequences, in ordering and appointing guards, without ever conſulting me, to mount in the city of Williamſburg, as is pretended, to protect the magazine, but which may well be doubted, as there then remained nothing therein which required being guarded; but if otherwiſe, this ſtep nevertheleſs ſhows a deſign to uſurp the executive power, which, if it be perſiſted in, ſubverts the conſtitution: I ſay, when theſe circumſtances are duly conſidered I may ſubmit it to your own judgment, whether I could reaſonably expect any good effect from communicating the ground of my uneaſineſs to you.

But as you are pleaſed, Gentlemen, now to aſſure me, that you will cheerfully concur in any meaſure that may be propoſed proper for the ſecurity of myſelf and family, I leave to your own conſideration whether that can be effected any otherwiſe, than by reinſtating me in the full powers of my office as his Majeſty's repreſentative, by opening the courts of juſtice and reſtoring the energy of the laws, which is all the ſecurity requiſite for all parties; by diſarming all independent companies or other bodies of men raiſed and acting in defiance of lawful authority, and by obliging thoſe who have taken any of his Majeſty's public ſtore of arms to deliver them up immediately; and, what is not leſs eſſential than any thing, by your own example and every means in your power, aboliſhing that ſpirit of perſecution, which, to the diſgrace of humanity, now reigns and purſues with menaces and acts of oppreſſion, all perſons who differ from the multitude in political opinion, or are attached from principles and duty to the ſervice of their King and government; by which means, the deluded people never hearing but the diſfigured ſide of a ſtory, their minds are continually kept in that ferment which ſubjects them for ever to be impoſed upon, and leads to the commiſſion of any deſperate act, and endangers the general ſafety. For the more ſpeedy accompliſhment of theſe ends, and the great object and neceſſary buſineſs of the ſeſſions, I ſhall have no objection to your adjourning to the town of York, where I will meet you and remain with you till your buſineſs be finiſhed.

With reſpect to your entreaty that I ſhould return to the palace as the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people, I muſt repreſent to you, that unleſs there be among you a ſincere and active deſire to ſeize this opportunity, now offered to you by Parliament, of eſtabliſhing the freedom of your country upon a fixed and known foundation, and of uniting yourſelves with your fellow-ſubjects of Great-Britain in one common bond of intereſt and mutual aſſiſtance, my return to Williamſburg would be as fruitleſs to the people, as poſſibly, it might be dangerous to myſelf. But if your proceedings manifeſt that happy diſpoſition, which is to be deſired ardently by every good friend to this as well as the mother-country, I aſſure you, in the warmth of my heart, that I will return with the greateſt joy, and ſhall conſider it as the moſt fortunate event of my life, if you give me an opportunity to be an inſtrument of promoting your happineſs, and a mediator between you and the ſupreme authority, to obtain for you every explanation of your doubts, and the fulleſt conviction of the ſincerity of their deſire to confirm to you the undiſturbed enjoyment of your rights and liberty; and I ſhall be well pleaſed, by bringing my family back again, that you ſhould have ſuch a pledge of my attachment to this country, and of my wiſhes to cultivate a cloſe and laſting intimacy with the inhabitants.

DUNMORE.

NORFOLK, JUNE 15, 1775.

Norfolk borough, Committee Chamber, June 3, 1775.

Preſent Mr. Chairman and 20 members.

THE Committee being informed that the ſhip Molly Capt. Mitcheſon has lately arrived from Great-Britain laden with a large quantity of goods for Meſſrs. Eilbeck, Roſs & Co. and the circumſtances of the importation appearing very ſuſpicious, and inducing this Committee to believe there was an intention thereby to counteract the Aſſociation, RESOLVED therefore that agreeably to the ſaid Aſſociation, the ſaid ſhip ought on or before Tueſday morning next to return directly back with the ſaid goods; and that a copy of the invoice ought to be delivered to the ſub-committee hereafter mentioned; and that a certificate, properly authenticated, that the ſaid goods have been actually relanded in Great-Britain, ought alſo to be produced to this Committee by the ſaid Eilbeck, Roſs and Co. as ſoon as the ſaid certificate can be procured and tranſmitted to their hands.

RESOLVED that Capt. Selden, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Chriſtopher Calvert be a ſub-committee to go on board ſaid ſhip, and examine whether any goods have been landed from the ſame; and to aſcertain by invoice or other lawful means, what quantity were ſhipped from Great-Britain on board the ſaid ſhip.

ORDERED that the above reſolutions be publiſhed.

June 4, 1775.

Preſent Mr. Chairman and 22 members.

THE ſub-committee appointed yeſterday to go on board the ſhip Molly, reported, that they had not been able to diſcover where the ſhip was, but that they had been credibly informed by ſeveral pilots and others who well knew the ſhip, that ſhe went up James river yeſterday afternoon.

A letter was delivered in at the table from Meſſrs. Eilbeck, Roſs & Co. and Mr. Eilbeck and Mr. Roſs attending and a thorough and impartial enquiry being made into the circumſtances of the arrival of the Molly with goods, it was thereupon RESOLVED that the reſolution of yeſterday, with reſpect to the ſaid ſhip be ſtrictly adhered to.

Upon motion RESOLVED, that it be publiſhed at the ſame time with the reſolutions of yeſterday, that Mr. Eilbeck and Mr. Roſs did this day attend before the Committee, and produced their invoice of goods on board the ſhip Molly, and that it did not appear that the ſaid goods were ſhipped by their order but on their account by Mr. Chambers of Whitehaven.

RESOLVED that the ſub-committee appointed yeſterday to go on board the ſaid ſhip Molly, be directed to aſcertain the quantity of goods ſhipped from Great-Britain in her, and comply with the other directions contained in the reſolution for their appointment.

Committee Chamber, June 6, 1775.

Preſent the Deputy chairman and 17 members.

Captain Selden and Mr. Matthews not being able to go on board the ſhip Molly as by a former order they were directed, Mr. Chriſtopher Calvert reported that Major Tankard and himſelf had examined the hold of ſaid ſhip, and that it did not appear to them from any thing they could diſcover, that any goods had been taken from on board the ſaid ſhip.

The ſhip Molly being unable as yet, on account of contrary winds, to proceed to ſea as directed by this Committee, Mr. Roſs applied for the conſent of this Committee, to reſhip on board the Jenny now about to ſail, the goods imported in the Molly, and that the Molly may take in a cargo of tobacco. It was thereupon RESOLVED, that this Committee will not enter into a reconſideration of the matter.

ORDERED that the proceedings of this Committee, relative to the ſhip Molly be publiſhed in the Gazettes.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM DAVIES, ſec'ry.

We hear the ſub-committee appointed for the purpoſe have obtained copies of the cockets and the neceſſary parts of the invoices of the goods ſhipped in the Molly.

The above ſhip, we are informed, ſailed for England laſt Thurſday morning.

*** The Printer deſirous to give every ſatisfaction to the Public, has enlarged his paper, and to procure a more ſpeedy conveyance to his Subſcribers, purpoſes after this week, to alter the day of publication to Wedneſday. He ſolicits the favour of gentlemen to furniſh him with ſuch extracts of letters and other articles of news, as may be of importance to the public at this critical period, and humbly hopes in return to preſent them with a paper fraught with intelligence both uſeful and entertaining.

We hear a member of the Houſe of Burgeſſes has juſt received a letter from an officer in the Britiſh army at Boſton, informing him of the arrival of the three Generals with 7000 men, and that a council of war had been held, in which it was reſolved to attack the provincials, who, it was not doubted would give them a hot reception.

MR. HOLT,

AS a friend to the good people of this Borough, I can no longer, in ſilence, hear the unjuſt imputation of witlings and ſnarlers, that we are deſtitute of Genius, Learning, Wits and Politicians. At preſent I ſhall content myſelf with adducing one inſtance as a ſpecimen to diſprove this malicious aſperſion. — It is a truth, not to be denied, that there is in being, and now actually reſiding in this borough of Norfolk, a perſon, who for the diſplay of his political Knowledge, his profound Learning, his univerſal Genius and vaſt Comprehenſion, deſerves moſt juſtly to be celebrated, and who (to the emolument of this place) reſigned his abſolute government of a wooden world, to become a fellow-citizen with us. He is a ſtrenuous aſſerter of the ſupreme legiſlative power of the Britiſh Parliament, an EXACT PENMAN, POWERFUL in his Arguments, ELEGANT in his Addreſs, and POLITE in his Converſation; in ſhort he is a very Beau of a Politician, and ſo completely ſkill'd in all the fineſſe requiſite for a profeſſed courtier, that he can whip you the devil round a ſtump; import a cargo of goods contrary to a ſolemn aſſociation ſign'd with his own hand; and can ſhew you how a veſſel may bring in ninety bales of oznabrigs and ſeven hundred pieces of linen, and carry out only ſix bales of the former, and about eighty pieces of the latter, and yet not leave a ſingle bale or piece behind! And what is ſurely a MASTER STROKE in Policy, he has not only eſcaped a ſevere whipping (the ſmalleſt puniſhment due to ſuch flagrant inſults) but he has convinced the good people of this town, that he is an HONEST MAN; and ſtrictly adheres to the Aſſociation. — I now hope, Mr. Printer, this will convince the public that Norfolk is not altogether ſo unfruitful as has been inſinuated in the production of thoſe whom you may call Gentlemen of uncommon Abilities.

I am Mr. Printer,
Yours, &c.
SLY-BOOTS, junior.

The following piece came to hand ſome time ſince, but by an accident the publication of it was prevented.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PASQUOTANK County, NORTH-CAROLINA, May 15, 1775.

IN juſtice to myſelf as well as to the gentlemen who compoſed the Convention lately held at Newbern, I find myſelf under the indiſpenſible neceſſity of making ſome ſtrictures on two pieces publiſhed in the Norfolk Gazette of the 11th inſtant; alſo one firſt publiſhed at Newbern, dated the 6th of April 1775, and particularly that of the 29th of April from the Committee of obſervation in this county; which ſets forth, that they have ſeen in the Journal of the Convention, lately held at Newbern, a moſt ſevere cenſure on Mr. Thomas Macknight, &c. I find the Committee make uſe of my name in juſtification of his conduct, and at the ſame time ſeem to cenſure me for concurring in the cenſure paſſed on him in Convention, by ſaying, that "Mr. "Joſeph Jones, a member of the Convention who concurred "in paſſing the cenſure on Mr. Macknight, confeſſed to us at "our laſt meeting, on the 19th of April, that he heard Mr. "Macknight offer in Convention, to ſign the Aſſociation con-"tained in a book, &c. &c." True it is I did tell the Committee ſomething to that effect, being called upon by them the 19th of April to make ſome objections, which they underſtood I had againſt the piece of the 6th of April; which being done, I withdrew. At the meeting of the 29th when his piece referred to was read, I informed the Committee, that in caſe it ſhould be entered on their journal (which I did not conceive it would) I had ſome objections to make to ſome particulars relative to myſelf; but not being called upon when they received it, I being abſent, the piece went on the journal as it was, ſo far as related to myſelf. The objection I intended to have made, was, that the piece ought not to be handed to the public without the facts being fairly ſtated, as I related them to the Committee, at the meeting of the 19th aforeſaid which were as follows:

Being aſked by Mr. Macknight, if I did not remember to have heard him offer to ſign the Continental Aſſociation; I anſwered, that I did remember it was propoſed by ſome of the members in Convention, that he might ſign the Journal of the Continental Congreſs, in a book which lay on the table; which he ſeemed to agree to, and went with a ſeeming intention to ſign; but all on a ſudden he declined and withdrew himſelf. From which, and the common ſtream of his behaviour, I believed he never intended to ſign at any event; and that I was of the ſame opinion ſtill. If the Committee had inſerted this fair ſtate of my conduct on that occaſion, I ſhould have been ſaved this trouble, and he might put in a better claim to that credit he now unjuſtly expects to derive from it.

Be pleaſed to view the Gentleman, in the three abovementioned pieces of his defence, and you'll find him catch'd in his own finely ſpun web, like a fly in a ſpider's, flying round and round, ſo entangled he has no way to eſcape. For inſtance; in that of the 6th of April, ſign'd by five of the members of the Convention, it is ſaid that he would cheerfully comply with the non-conſumption and non-importation agreement, and ſhould pay a paſſive obedience to the non-exportation article. In that of the 29th from the Committee of obſervation in this county, it is inſiſted on that he offered to ſubſcribe to the journal of the Continental Congreſs; when but the day before (to wit, the 28th) the freeholders of Currituck county, publickly declared (and certainly their information muſt have originally come from himſelf) that there was an attempt made in the Convention to force him to ſign againſt his will; and that their whole proceedings on that account, ought to be rejected and declared tyrannical, and not binding upon them; neither, ſay they, are the acts of the Continental Congreſs.

Whether this does not appear equivocal and diſingenuous, I leave it to the public to judge; and yet I ſeem to be blamed for concurring in paſſing a cenſure ſo juſtly due to all ſuch peſts of ſociety, who make it their endeavour to ſap the foundation of the American ſcheme by ſowing the ſeeds of diſunion amongſt the good people of this country; declaring the acts of the Continental Congreſs unjuſt and tyrannical, and pleading diſobedience thereto, as tools of miniſterial vengeance, enemies of American liberty, and uſurpers of all good.

JOSEPH JONES.

N. B. You are deſired to obſerve that the piece of the 29th, from the Committee, was only agreed to by 14 of the members, whereas had they all been preſent, there would have been 36, and moſt probably would have carried it againſt him by 22 to 14. J. J.

TO THE PRINTER,

SIR,

By giving the incloſed a place in your uſeful Paper you will much oblige, Your moſt obedient and humble ſervant. I.———.

On Sunday the 4th inſtant were united in holy matrimony, Mr. JAMES NIMMO and Miſs ELIZABETH THOROWGOOD of Princeſs Anne: in this amiable couple every manly and tender virtue conſpire to render the marriage-ſtate completely happy.

AT length the ſacred knot of Hymen's tied,
And charming Betſy now is Jemmy's bride.
See from afar the friendly gueſts repair
To ſpeak their joy, and hail the youthful pair;
While as they paſs in ſolemn ſtate along,
A murmuring whiſper runs throughout the throng.
"Behold, they cry, that lovely bloomly maid,
To whom each youth his adoration paid;
Whoſe wond'rous virtues fill'd theſe peaceful plains,
The only wiſh and idol of our ſwains;
With each attraction bleſt, each grace divine
Has here not fear'd her freedom to reſign;
Scorn'd all her conqueſts, and to Jemmy's arms,
Giv'n up herſelf and all her matchleſs charms."
"True, cry'd a ſwain, and well the happy youth
This fair one merits ——— modeſty and truth,
With faith ſincere, has ever been his guide:
Good humour'd, gay, diſcreet, and free from pride,
He beſt deſerves her: and may each kind power,
On both their heads unnumber'd bleſſings ſhower;
Still crown their days with ever new delights,
With endleſs tranſports bleſs their bliſsful nights:
May all their minutes fraught with pleaſure prove,
And no dull cares diſturb their mutual love;
But, Betſy's conſtancy, and Jemmy's worth,
To diſtant ages ſhine unrivall'd forth!"

LEANDER.

NORFOLK, June 8, 1775.

COTTON, flax, or wollen yarn wove at the moſt reaſonable rates, of any fineſs, figure, or width; ſuch as coarſe negro coating, ſerges, callimancoes, plain or ſtriped cotton cloth, jeans, counterpanes, thickſets cut or uncut, ſattin ſtrip'd gowns ſix quarters broad, linen and diaper of any pattern or width.

(3) 53. GARDINER FLEMING.

NORFOLK, May 16, 1775.

AS the Copartnerſhip of INGLIS and LONG will expire on the 31ſt inſtant, thoſe indebted to them, whoſe accounts are due, are requeſted to make payment at the enſuing meeting of the merchants: And all perſons who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in, and they will be paid. INGLIS & LONG.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on after the 31ſt inſtant, on account and in the name of SAMUEL INGLIS.

(6) 50

NANSEMOND, May 25, 1775.

I SHALL leave the colony immediately.

52 (2) THOMAS GRAHAM.

NORFOLK, June 6, 1775.

ALL perſons that have any claims againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to make them known, that they may be ſatisfied, and thoſe indebted to him are deſired to pay off their accounts or give bond or note, in order that he may balance his books.

HARDRESS WALLER.

N. B. As I have removed a quantity of hands from the country, with an intention of carrying on the houſe-carpenter, joiner and turners buſineſs as formerly, all gentlemen that pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on being diligently ſerved, on as reaſonable terms as poſſible, by their humble ſervant, H. W.

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LONDON, March 20.

Abſtract of the debates upon reading the Fiſhery Bill.

[Continued from our laſt.]

LORD Sandwich in reply obſerved, that the facts which the evidence had been called to prove were ſimply theſe: That three thouſand ſeamen were bred every year by the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery; that conſequently, in ten years, thirty thouſand ſeamen were added to the maritime ſtrength of this country; that this was an object of vaſt conſequence, and if the New-England fiſhery produced hardly any ſeamen, it was too much to ſacrifice the maritime ſtrength of England to a people, who had committed every outrage againſt the ſovereign authority of this country.

The noble Lord alledged, that it was illiberal to cavil at the evidence; Mr. Liſter was a merchant of conſiderable conſequence, and great reſpectability.

With regard to the impracticability of conquering America, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt could not be ſerious when he queſtioned the power of Great-Britain in this reſpect; ſo far from the inferiority of numbers being any obſtruction to the ſucceſs of the Engliſh troops, the contrary was the real fact; inferiority of numbers however paradoxical it might ſeem, would accelerate ſucceſs; there was a prodigious difference between diſciplined troops and a multitudinous rabble; if matters ſhould be puſhed to extremity, the noble Lord for his part woud wiſh that one hundred thouſand Americans ſhould take the field, in preference to twenty thouſand; the reaſon was this: Troops muſt have ſubſiſtence, the greater number of troops therefore, the greater will be the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the country people will ſuffer greater diſtreſſes, which will ſoon lead them to ſeek that protection from a legal government, which they fail to experience from anarchy and civil diſcord; thus the Americans would conquer themſelves by eating up their country.

But was this not likely to be the caſe, the noble Lord had no ſort of opinion of the bravery of the Americans; he thought them mere bluſterers, who felt bold only in proportion as danger was at a diſtance, and when it approached would lay down their arms or broom-ſticks, and run away. At the ſiege of Louiſburgh a party of theſe brave Americans were employed, they talked of the wondrous feats they would perform, and compared themſelves to Romans; but finding the place likely to make reſiſtance thoſe Romans very couragiouſly ran away. And thus they would do on every occaſion if real danger approached, when at a diſtance they would bluſter, reſolve, write, proteſt and look big.

With reſpect to taxation, the learned Lord who ſpoke laſt had cavilled at the perſon, who thought "taxation no tyranny." Lord Sandwich confeſſed he thought it no tyranny; "For if it was tyranny, the Engliſh were the moſt tyrannized over of any people under heaven, for they were the moſt heavily taxed."

Lord Shelburne combated the bill thus. If it was meant as a bill to regulate the fiſhery, parliamentary aid was totally unneceſſary, the official powers annexed to the admiralty department were quite ſufficient; if the bill was not meant as a commercial regulation, it was foreign to the purpoſe to talk of the advantages that would acrue to the Britiſh Newfoundland fiſhery. Whenever the regulations of this or any other branch of commerce ſhould come before that Houſe, there was no doubt but that attention would be paid which the magnitude of the object required; but the noble Lord recollected a writer, who compared the intricate mazes and meanderings of commerce, to the multiplicity of almoſt imperceptible fibres with which the body of man abounded. The circuitous courſe of trade it was impoſſible to trace through the ſeveral channels, it eluded the ken of the human intellect, as the finer fibres of the body defeated the explorations of the human ſight; it required therefore the moſt accurate attention to obtain even a ſuperficial knowledge of the one, the moſt diligent inſpection to be tolerably converſant in the other.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed advantages derivable from the Britiſh fiſhery, the noble Lord was not inclinable to attribute thoſe advantages ſo much to the fiſhery, conſidered as a branch of commerce in the abſtract, as to certain practices adopted by the perſons concerned in the fiſhery, with which Sir Hugh Palliſer was intimately acquainted, though it would have been highly indelicate to have preſſed him on the ſubject.

The noble Earl paid the higheſt compliments to Sir Hugh Palliſer, both as a commander and a moſt ſkilful negociator; in the latter capacity the noble Earl had tried him, during the time he had the honour to bear a part of the adminiſtration of this country. Sir Hugh had foiled de Guerſey in ſo many points, that the Frenchman had deſcribed him to be "DUR COMME MI LORD CHATHAM."

The noble Earl expreſſed his ſurpriſe that ſo much attention ſhould now be paid to the Newfoundland fiſhery. Was it a greater object than at the time of paſſing the Canada bill? for by that bill the territories of Newfoundland were infringed, yet ſuch infringement was not urged as the leaſt objection to that bill. That the Newfoundland fiſhery merited the attention of government was certain, for it was an object on which the councils in King William's time employed their attention; and even ſo early as Charles the Second, the meaſures of that Prince were execrated, becauſe they were fraught with ſuch pernicious policy, as to permit the French to ſhare in the Newfoundland fiſhery. The regulations therefore of this fiſhery, being in the admiralty department, the preſent act was ſuperfluous; but if it was deſigned to coerce the Americans, time would diſcover whether the tide of popularity ran againſt the favourers or oppoſers of that, and other acts of a ſimilar complexion.

Lord Suffolk, in favour of the bill, ſaid, it was not meant entirely to deprive the New-Englanders of their fiſhery; for the faith of parliament would be pledged to reſtore the fiſhery the inſtant it ſhould appear that the Americans had returned to their obedience.

Lord Radnor declared he never yet had been able to make up his mind on the affairs of America, ſo as to give his vote on either ſide of the queſtion; but what had fell from the laſt noble Lord had determined him to give his voice againſt the bill. For if the Newfoundland fiſhery was a moſt valuable branch of commerce to this nation, he could not be perſuaded to pledge his faith as a Lord of parliament, for the ſurrender of that trade to the Americans.

The Duke of Grafton, in reply to what fell from Lord Camden, ſaid, it could not be expected that Lord Chatham's conciliatory bill ſhould paſs the Houſe, as it ſtruck at the repeal of no leſs than nine acts of parliament, ſome of which were money bills. His Grace avowed himſelf the ſame ſtrenuous friend of America, however appearances might be againſt him. He wiſhed to ſee the period when the taxation of America would be diſpenſed with, as an amplitude of taxes was included in their purchaſe of Engliſh manufactures.

Lord Abingdon ſaid that reaſon, juſtice, conſcience, principle and inſtinct, all prompted him to pronounce the bill a moſt infernal and diabolical meaſure. How the Right Rev. Bench reconciled it to their conſciences, he was unable to conceive; for his part he put his truſt in the Almighty, and tho' he knew all he could ſay would avail nothing againſt a miniſteral majority, yet he cautioned the Lords againſt injuſtice, as in the judicial viſitation of providence it generally fell heavy on the heads of thoſe who planned iniquity.

This cloſed the debate, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood thus, for the bill, 104; againſt the bill 29.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 20th inſtant, (May 1775) a convict ſervant man named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in Yorkſhire, imported in the Juſtitia this ſpring; a ſtout man about 6 feet high, much freckled, a very red beard, walks clumſily, has a ſcar on the fore part of his head and ſome on his left arm, ſaid to be occaſioned by ſhot, he has been in ſome office about the cuſtom-houſe in London. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts almoſt new, one of them lately dyed of a purple colour with maple bark and copperas, a pair of trowſers of thin dutch or oznabrigs very narrow for him, a bound felt hat, a pair of old country made ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, when new was of a claret colour (much worn) he ſtole a white linen ſhirt, ſtock and braſs ſtock buckle, one pair of new worſted hoſe mixed brown and white, one pair of white yarn ſtockings; he may have ſtole other clothes. ——He carried off with him a negro man named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well ſet, he underſtands quarrying ſtone, walling, ſomething of the carpenters buſineſs, and is a good ſawyer; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is worn away by ſhutting againſt the lower ones, the finger next his little one on the left hand is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut ſtands out. He has loſt part of a toe on one foot, and as well as I remember it is the toe next his great toe on the left foot: He took ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings and country ſhoes; he may have other clothes with him. I have heard they intend getting on board ſome veſſel, but more likely on board the man of war: All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking them on board. —— I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for NEWTON, and Two POUNDS for GEORGE, beſides what the law allows if conveyed to me in Spotſylvania county near Fredericſbburg, or FORTY SHILLINGS apiece if ſecured in any goal ſo that I get them again; if not well ſecured they will make their eſcape being both cunning artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

NORFOLK, MAY 31, 1775.

For LIVERPOOL, (to ſail in a Month)

THE SHIP BRILLIANT,

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

MASTER;

CAN take in 200 Hhds of Tobacco on Freight with liberty of conſignment.——For terms apply to JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

Who have alſo for charter a ſhip of 400 Hogſheads, and a brig of 8000 Buſhels burthen. (3) 33.

NORFOLK, MAY 24, 1775.

FOR CHARTER,

To any part of EUROPE

The Ship POLLY,

RALPH ELLIOT, Maſter,

BURTHEN about four hundred and ſeventy hogſheads, has made but one voyage to the Weſt-Indies, and is exceedingly well fitted.——For terms apply to ſaid maſter or

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

RUN AWAY

ON Monday the 29th of May, a very likely negro fellow named LONDON, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, neatly made, walks upright, can write and read, was born in the Iſle of May. Had on a large flopped hat, dark graviſh purple jacket, oznabrig ſhirt, old light brown corderoy breeches, but no ſhoes or ſtockings, has worked ſome time at the tanning buſineſs near Norfolk, and is ſuppoſed will paſs for a free man, is pretty artful, and no doubt will endeavour to ſhip himſelf on board ſome outward bound veſſel.---Any perſon that will apprehend him and return him to the ſubſcriber at Norfolk ſhall be handſomely rewarded. (3) 52

BARTHOLOMEW THOMPSON.

NORFOLK, June 14, 1775.

RUN AWAY

LAST night from on board the Snow St, Bees, capt. Benjamin Jackſon, an apprentice lad, named ANDREW LENNON, about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his own light coloured hair, ſomewhat curl'd.—This is therefore to forwarn any perſon from harbouring him, and maſters of veſſels from employing him or carrying him out of the country.

(3) 54 HENRY FLEMING.

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NORFOLK, MAY, 20, 1775.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale, Madeira wine three years old, of New-York quality; in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks; Barbados ſpirit, in hhds. and barrels, laſt year's Jamaica, Barbados and Grenada rum.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

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